THE FARMER & GARDENER

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1837.

An esteemed subscriber residing near Colbyville, Kentucky, in sending us three new subscribers, makes the following friendly remarks, in a letter to the editor:

"I am afraid that reducing the subscription price of your paper will have a tendency to diminish your profits from it. I should very much regret your being injured by your generous efforts to spread agricultural knowledge."

The kind feelings of solicitude for our welfare evinced towards us in the above extract, accompanied as they were by *three solid evidences of sincerity*, did not fail to inspire us with emotions of gratitude; and while we return to our friend our heartfelt thanks, we would be indulged with a few remarks. When we determined to lower our subscription price, we did so under a full knowledge of the responsibility we assumed. We honestly desired to place the work within the reach of every one who might wish to read, because we believed then, as we do now, that every one engaged in cultivating the earth could always find something in our journal which would be of advantage to him. As the repository of the thoughts of practical men—as the record of the practice of those competent to instruct, we believed it impossible that it could operate otherwise than to the general good; that, as agriculture, like all other sciences, was progressive, the experiments of each day would necessarily unfold to the observant mind, truths, which, in their operation upon the interests of its followers, would be productive of infinite good. Looking at the subject in this light, and being devoted to the pursuit, we were willing to risk much individually, in order that we might place ourself in a position to be serviceable to those for whose well-being we felt so warm and abiding an interest. It was remarked of old, that the man who would not jeopard his own for his country's good, was a bad citizen and poor patriot, and without any ascription to ourself of any extraordinary degree of love of country, we may be permitted to claim for our motives at least an exemption from those sordid impulses which look not beyond self.

But why should our excellent friend fear that the reducing our subscription price, would have a tendency to diminish our profits? Has *he* not in his own generous example, taken a most potent step to prevent the evil he dreads? And here, with pleasure let us tell him, that the act, by which he has thus placed us under obligations, is not without companionship; many others of our patrons having been influenced by similar feelings towards us. Though we have made no claims upon any, we did indulge in the hope, that as there is a community of interest between the conductors of a journal and its patrons, so there would exist a kindly feeling on the part of ours', that would at least duplicate our list; but should the laudable act of our Colbyville friend, and those of many others, who have generously responded to our appeal, be as general as we hope, so far from our profits being diminished, they will be greatly increased. And as it is not in our nature to judge men by any other rule than that we could wish to be applied to ourself, we look forward to our experiment with feelings of confidence and hope, and shall await the result with that fortitude which conscious rectitude never fails to impart.

From what we have learnt recently by letters and conversation, we are inclined to think, that the wheat crop will be much better than was anticipated by many. Wherever the frost has not been too destructive, the growing crops have been greatly improved by the rains of the present month, and indeed, where that enemy to fall grain has been most rife, great good has been effected by the delightful showers of which this month have been so prolific. Should June prove favorable to its ripening, an average crop of last fall's sowing, may be expected, though the aggregate quantity, we fear will be much less than that of former years, a greatly reduced quantity having been seeded, in consequence of the difficulty of getting good seed last autumn. We are pleased to learn that the spring wheat sown in this state, generally looks well, and justifies the hope of good yields.

Potatoes—It is time that farmers were bestirring themselves to get in their crops of fall potatoes, and as there is no root more conducive to human sustenance, or to the comfort of stock, than this, we take this timely occasion to remind our agricultural brethren of the policy of putting in an extra quantity.

THE CROPS.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent residing near Colbyville, Kentucky, dated May 15th:

"Our wheat crop suffered severely last winter, but is beginning now to look tolerably well, wherever enough has remained in the ground, much being thrown out during the winter."

From another, dated Carlisle, Pa. May 22:

"The late rains have so much improved the appearance of the wheat and rye in this section of the country, that I am induced to believe we shall have a fair average crop."

From another, dated Charlestown, Jefferson co. Va. May 20:

"We have had a remarkably cold, dry spring, and vegetation of every description very backward. It is now doubtful whether there will be as much wheat raised in this county as will afford seed and bread. I do not know a farmer that has not ploughed up more or less of his wheat for oats and corn. There is three times as much oats sowed this spring as last, and farmers who were in the habit of planting thirty and fifty acres of corn, heretofore, are now planting from seventy-five to two hundred and fifty."

The beginning of good—We insert with feelings of unmingled pleasure the following paragraph. It contains a fact that conveys to our mind the sure evidence of an awakening spirit that must ultimately redound greatly to the interests of the agricultural community, not only on the eastern peninsula of this state, but elsewhere. For ourself, we trust the influence of this example will penetrate into the remotest regions of our country, and that in every county kindred associations may grow up and prosper.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The citizens of Dorchester county, Md. have formed an agricul-

tural society for that county, and to be extended to the Eastern Shore. The first exhibition will take place at Cambridge on the first Thursday and Friday of November next. We are much pleased to see our neighbors waking up to this matter.—*Delaware Gazette.*

RIDGING.

Soils for root crops should always be rich and deep enough to require no ridging; but when a soil is fertile and shallow, better crops are frequently raised by throwing it into ridges than leaving the surface flat, because in this ridge the fertility is accumulated. Hence some have supposed that ridging should be performed in *all* cases.—*Genesee Farmer.*

The manner of cultivating Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel in Europe, has familiarized those who have grown them in this country with *ridging* for either of these crops; but we confess we are not satisfied as to the propriety of that mode of culture, except under peculiar circumstances of locality. In England, where from the extreme humidity of the climate, there is no danger to be apprehended from exposure to the rays of the sun, ridging may be of great service in concentrating the manure in the immediate vicinity of the growing plants; but in most parts of this country, we think the practice injurious, inasmuch as the plants from their elevated position are subject to suffer from drought. If a concentration of food for them be the great object to be attained by ridging, that can be equally as well affected by placing the manure in a furrow, covering it over, smoothing down the surface to a level, and planting on the top in the centre of the manure.

Most all the authorities prescribe the ridge form for the culture of these roots; but those who have done so in this country, have not, we apprehend, considered the difference in the climates of this country and those of Europe where they are grown. Last year, our Ruta Baga was grown on a fine rich loam, with a southern inclination and exposure, and we do know that they suffered from solar influence, and taking counsel from experience, we shall give them *this* season a flat surface, believing it better adapted to our climate than the ridge form.—*Ed. Farmer and Gardener.*

To promote the growth of Trees—Some separate the dry bark of fruit and forest trees, to promote their growth and prevent the bark binding too much. This disfigures the tree, making seams in the trunk, and makes it grow in angles. The best way is, when the sap is forced up by warmth of spring, to scrape off all the scaly particles of the dead bark, and wash the trees repeatedly during the week with soap-suds, &c.* Trees of considerable age will then have a youthful appearance, be more thrifty; and in case of fruit trees, the fruit will make more cider than that grown on scurvy moss-grown trees.

Put cinders, bones, or stones,† about the roots of pear trees; it will increase their growth one-third and save them from blight.

[*If the trees be first white washed, and after an interval of a few weeks, soap suds impregnated with sulphur, be applied, the best results will accrue.

† Coal ashes, or tanners' bark, are equally good.

Ed. Far. & Gardener.]

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

Wilmington, April 5th, 1837.

Gentlemen—I have cut the enclosed article from the Hamilton Intelligencer, and believing it highly important to the public, request its publication in your paper. I believe it is from the pen of Judge Milikin, of Butler county, Ohio.

He is a practising physician of age, and much experience with regard to the subject on which he writes. I do not consider myself skilled in the science of horticulture, but from observation, have long known the existence of the facts, for which the writer gives us philosophical reasons in their support. B. Hinkson.

Peach Trees.—I frequently hear complaints through the country, that it has become almost impossible to cultivate the Peach tree. It is likewise remarked, that the fruit does not possess the same rich flavor that it did some years ago. I believe it to be a fact from my own observation, that we have no longer the pleasure of eating that delicious fruit, with all the fine flavors that it possessed in former times. There must be some natural cause for this failure. The climate has not changed. The sun has not ceased to shine.—Rains and snows descend as formerly. Why then does the Peach tree not live, flourish, and fructuate?

I have frequently heard it remarked, that the Peach tree would only do well in newly settled countries, where there was nothing but it and uncultivated fruits. The observation is correct in part, that it only does well in newly cultivated lands; but why the orchardist and farmer have not examined, or have not chemically inquired into the cause of the death of the tree and failure of its fruit, I know not. The only subject to investigate in this inquiry, is the situation the soil is in when the peach tree is thrifty and bears well, and the mode and manner of keeping the soil with the same constituent properties. We see that it is necessary that the sun should shine on the tree and fruit in order to give that flavor which we so much admire. If the tree is in the shade, we find that there is an excess of acid in the Peach which renders it unpalatable—abounding with a watery fluid. It therefore becomes necessary, that at least a part of the day's sun should shine on the tree and its fruits, to concentrate the fluids. Further, we find that there is but one kind of soil that the peach tree will live in, for the ordinary length of time they will live in *congenial soil*, that has been under cultivation any number of years (say 20 or upwards,) and that is a *reddish clay soil*, which holds a goodly portion of *iron* in solution, This fall I ate finely flavored peaches from trees that were more than twenty years old. The trees had been planted and raised in the above described soil. In all new cultivated lands, we know that there is going on continually a decomposition of vegetable matter, say from the leaves that have fallen from time immemorial, rotten timber, and the decaying of the root and stumps, &c. Our next inquiry will be, what effects are we to expect from this decomposition? One is, we know, that about old buildings and rubbish of all kinds, the earth is always saturated with *saltpetre* or *nitre*, held in solution (as both names are applied to the same article.) The earth being measurably saturated with nitre, the tree is favored with a nitrous dew; for nitrous acid will abound where nitre is held in solution. There must, also, be what chemists call the "*Hydrogen Gas*," for they say that it has an active part to perform in the decomposing of vegetable substances, together with other gases. If it is a fact (and I believe no one will deny it,) that those gases are necessary to be in abundance, or that the atmosphere ought to be surcharged with them, for the preservation and active growth of the tree and its fruit more than for any other fruit tree, all we have to do to have our trees preserved to longevity, and have as rich, delicious fruit, as formerly, is to generate those gases which appear so essential. This may be done in the following manner: When we have trees planted in a grassy soil, we ought to denude the root of the tree by taking off the top soil for some distance around the tree (say one yard) so deep as to destroy the root of the grass; fill that vacancy with leaves, rotten logs, chips, or tanner's bark. The latter, I think, will answer, though I would prefer the chips, or rotten wood, to any thing else, for they will not produce so much moisture as tan bark, and as the ground where grass grows is measurably deprived of its nitre, and is cold, the chips or rotten wood will generate nitre, warm the ground, destroy the gluten in the soil, and the earth from freezing, thereby preventing the trees being killed by the frosts of the hard winters. By doing this, you have the soil for your trees in nearly the same situation to nurture them, that the soil of new cleared land is in. When trees are young—recently planted, and no sward or grass around them, I am clearly of the opinion that the tan bark will answer all purposes; that by the time the tree grows to any size, the bark will be decomposed so as to furnish a sufficient quantity of nitre and gases to answer all purposes for the benefit of the trees. I would advise a renewal of the chips, wood or bark, as often as necessary, to keep the roots warm in the winter and to prevent the growth of grass, always putting it on over the preceding coat. I would also advise the disuse of the pruning knife, after the transplanting of the trees. I would prefer letting them grow as nature directs, for whenever the bark is broken, a gum exudes from it, impoverishes its juices, and the tree then begins to decay. To prevent worms and other insects from getting about the roots of the trees, sprinkle sulphur around the body on the ground, and cover it with a small quantity of earth, to prevent the wind from blowing it away. This should be done in the month of April. The bodies of the trees may likewise be painted with sweet milk and sulphur, which will effectually destroy all insects that wound the bark. When cater-

pillars are troublesome to your fruit trees, take a panful of live coals, hold it under that part of the tree which they are upon, sprinkle sulphur or brimstone on the coals, and the fumes will entirely destroy them.

I have dropped a few hasty remarks—perhaps enough to induce some abler pen to do the subject justice. AGRICOLA.

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

MEDICAL BOTANY OF S. CAROLINA.

Dear Sir,—The obligations which we are under to the aborigines of America for some of the most valuable discoveries of the medical properties of many of our indigenous plants, are not sufficiently known or appreciated by us. It is my intention to offer to your readers, through the medium of your most valuable publication, the *Southern Agriculturist*, a series of numbers, pointing out such of those discoveries as have come within my own observation, and which have been tested by me and proved to be invariably efficacious in all cases in which I have either prescribed it, or used it in my practice. As rheumatism is a prevalent disease in this and several other States in the Union, I take leave to occupy this number, with an account of the Indian Vegetable Specific in the treatment of rheumatism, contraction of the joints, &c.

About fifteen years ago, an industrious young married lady, from her exposure to the morning and evening dews in attending to her cow-pen, was attacked with a violent rheumatism in her arms and legs; the best medical aid that the district at that time afforded, was obtained for her, and for six years their utmost skill was exercised without effect: by this time the fingers of both hands and the toes of both feet were so contracted, and the wrists and ankles so distorted, that she could use neither, nor could she wear shoes; her case was considered desperate, her physicians pronounced her case hopeless, and ceased their further attendance.

Her paroxysms of pain were now very severe, and her cries of distress were heard to a great distance. About this period, a deputation of Indians on their way to Washington, to obtain the provisions made for them by the government, took this district in their route to the seat of government. Arriving at the boundary of the district, one of their head men observed, this is a very poor people, and if we keep together, they will not be able to feed us all, let us divide and take some of the richer districts in our way, and after so many days, let us meet again at a certain rich settlement, where we may travel in a body again. This arrangement was readily acceded to; and it appears as if a kind Providence, directed the wise man or doctor of the nation to select this poor district as the most direct route for his journey, and to the cabin of the afflicted sufferer: he hailed the house-keeper, and the husband of the lady went to the gate, when the Indian requested him to give him a meal of milk and homminy. The gentleman invited him in, and set before him a meal, such as his straightened circumstances afforded.

While the Indian was enjoying his repast, a paroxysm of severe pain siezed the sufferer, and the groans and cries aroused the feelings and attention of the Indian. Turning round, he observed an emaciated female in a bed at the opposite end of the cabin, and inquired of the husband what was the matter with the lady? She has been violently afflicted with the rheumatism these six years, was the reply of the husband, and our docters can't cure her? O no,—well brother, I will cure her in three days, suppose you let me stay with you so long, and can give me any thing to eat. The husband assented; and as soon as the Indian finished his repast he arose, went into the woods and collected a sufficient quantity of the herb, with which to effect a cure; returning to the house, he required half a pound of lard or fresh butter, which being furnished him, he prepared his ointment with the herb collected, and on the approach of night he directed the husband to rub in, on the most affected parts, the size of a large Cherokee plumb of the ointment, and that he should rub it until it was all taken up by the pores, then to wrap the parts thus anointed with warm flannel, and to repeat this process night and morning for three days; after rubbing the first time, the lady obtained the first comfortable night's rest she had experienced for six years: in fact, she fell asleep while her husband was rubbing the ointment on her contracted wrists and elbows; next morning on awaking, she said, "husband, dear husband, see here my arms and wrists are supple as ever." The case had been of so long standing, that it required nine instead of three days to effect a radical cure of disease. The Indian conscious of this, told the husband after the expiration of the third day, that as he was one of a number of Indians, on their way to Washington, but who had scattered themselves, and were to meet at a certain time and place to prosecute their journey to Washington, I see it will take more than three days to cure your wife, and as you have treated me kind, giving me milk and homminy, I will show you the plant, and you can make the ointment and cure her yourself. I assure you it will cure her. The gentleman went and was made acquainted with the plant, and when it was brought to the house, a lady who was a near neighbor of mine, and related to the sufferer, who was then nursing, on perceiving the happy effect of the remedy, was wise enough to secure a sprig, which she preserved in a paper, that she might hereafter recognise the plant by a comparison with the specimen.

In nine days the lady was radically cured, and had got out of bed, and resumed her spinning wheel to the joy of and delight of her husband and friends. They soon after emigrated to the Western country, and from letters received from them at various times, she is said to enjoy perfect health.

The elder Michaux, discovered this plant in his botanical researches in South-Carolina; and finding it as yet a nondescript, he named it *Ceratiola*, and as the species under consideration was of peculiar structure, having the leaves in the terminating axillæ of the branches verticillate, he gave it the specific name of *Ericoides, i. e.* Heath like *Ceratiola*. Mr. Ellicott followed him in his generic and specific characters. I have named it *Carolina Heath.*

When the family removed to Alabama, this relation, my neighbor, returned home and was kind enough to give me a few green specimens of this invaluable plant; the lamented Mr. Noisette, as soon as I had opened the specimens, immediately recognised them, and pointed to their locality. They are a very hardy evergreen shrub, and were first discovered by Mr. Michaux, on the Sandy Island, near Murphy's Bridge, now M'Ilhenny's Ferry, over Edisto River; it grows plentifully on the Sandy Island above mentioned, and from there on many of the sand ridges between it and Columbia. I have found it since, to flourish on the margins of flat ponds in the District of Orangeburgh, viz. on the margins of Grimes' large Cypress pond, on a small flat Tupelo pond, at the west declivity of the Hygean Bridge, near Young's Cottage, on the Rail-Road, 59 miles from Charleston.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

MEDICO BOTANICUS.

Hygean Bridge, District of Orangeburgh, May 20.

CHOOSING SHEEP FOR BREEDING.

One of the two species of sheep, the long and the short wooled, having been chosen, as most appropriate to the situation, and wool being made an object, it is most advantageous to select such flocks as are pure as possible of the species to which they belong, and not a mixture of the short and long wooled breeds, which must generally produce an inferior fleece, disadvantageous to the manufacturer. Length of staple in the long, and fineness, elasticity and closeness in the short wooled fleece, will be the best guides in this case.

Whether the wool be long or short, the carcass of the animal ought to be amply and regularly covered; it is a great defect when the belly is bare, and a still greater when the wool is thin and open along the ridges of the back, admitting rain and moisture to a most susceptible part, indeed, to descend upon all parts of the body.

It is a piece of good old advice, to buy your *rams* a little before shearing time, if possible; and a very necessary modern addition to take the opportunity of purchasing at the farmer's house, while you see the animal in *puris naturalibus* and before he has been decked out and trimmed for show by the sheep barber. A thick fleece, covering all parts with as much equality as possible, containing plenty of *yolk*, or inspissated perspiration, in the object. If ewes, equally well bred, can be procured, the shepherd anticipates and reaps an immediate benefit; if not, he must patiently await improvement of his wool, through the medium of the superior blood of his rams.

At *shearing time*, examine the bottoms of the fleece, or the lower extremity of the filaments of wool; if it be *stichy-haired*, of mixed quality, or if the sheep have a coarse breech, or be not well covered, it must be rejected, as improper for a breeding stock, where it would perpetuate its defects.—The quantity of yolk or grease is a good proof of the thickness of the fleece, since by the closeness and thickness of the wool, the grease or perspirable matter of the animal is retained; hence fine, closed, curled wool has ever the greatest quantity of yolk.—*Bath Memoirs.*

Never defer to another day, that which should be done to-day—recollect that in farming much depends on doing things at the right time.

The following table will show the result of various experiments made on Grasses by Geo. Sinclair, gardener to the Duke of Bedford, to ascertain the amount of nutritive matter each contained; from which an estimate of the comparative value of the several kinds may be made. The whole arranged in tabular form by Edward P. Roberts, editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

SPECIES OF GRASSES.		Kind of soil on which the grasses were severally raised.	WEIGHT OF GRASSES, &c. At the different periods of cutting, quality of hay when dry, as also the weight of nutritive matter.								WHERE NAVIVE
BOTANICAL NAMES.	COMMON NAMES.		Cut when flowering. Produce of grass per ac.	Weight when dry	Amount of nutritive matter.	Cut when the seed is ripe—Produce of grass per acre	Weight when dry	Amount of nutritive matter.	The latter math—or Rowen.	Weight when dry.	Amount of nutritive matter.	
			Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		Pounds.	
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet scented vernal grass		7,827	2,103	122	6,125	1,837	311	6,086		239	
Holcus odoratus	Sweet scented soft grass		9,528	2,441	610	27,225	9,528	2,233				Germany
Cynosurus caruleus	Blue moor grass	light sandy soil	6,806		398							
Alopecurus pratensis	Meadow Foxtail	clayey loam	20,418	6,125	470	12,931	5,819	461				
Alopecurus alpinus	Alpine Foxtail grass	sandy loam with small portion of	5,445	1,452	85							
Poa alpina	Meadow grass	light sandy loam [manure	5,445		127							Scotland
Avena pubescens	Downy oat grass	rich sandy soil	15,654	5,870	366	6,806	1,361	212	6,806		212	Britain
Poa pratensis	Smooth stalked meadow grass	mixture of bog earth and clay	10,209	2,871	279	8,507	3,403	199	4,083		111	
Poa carullea	Short blueish meadow grass	do do	7,486	2,246	238							Britain
Festuca hordiformis	Barley-like fescue grass	sandy soil with manure	13,612	4,083	478							Hungary
Poa trivialis	Roughish meadow grass	light brown loam with manure	7,487	2,246	238	7,827	3,522	336	4,764		238	Britain
Festuca Glauca	Glaucous fescue grass	a brown loam	9,528	3,811	223	9,528	4,811	446				Britain
Festuca Glabra	Smooth fescue grass	clayey loam, manure	14,292	5,717	446	9,528	3,811	186	6,125		47	Scotland
Festuca Rubra	Purple fescue grass	light sandy soil	10,209	3,557	239	10,890	4,900	340	3,403		79	Britain
Festuca Ovina	Sheep's fescue grass		5,445		127				3,403		66	Britain
Brixa Media	Common quaking grass	rich loam	9,528	3,096	409	9,528	3,335	483	8,176		255	Britain
Dactylis Glomerata	Round hea'd cock's foot grass	rich sandy loam	27,905	11,859	1,089	26,545	13,272	1,451	11,910		281	Britain
Bromus tectorum	Nodding panicled brome grass	light sandy soil	7,486	3,930	350							Europe (annual)
Festuca cambrica		light sandy soil	6,806	2,892	239							Britain
Bromus Diandrus		rich brown loam	20,418	8,676	957							an annual
Poa Angustifolia	Narrow leaved meadow grass	brown loam	18,376	7,810	1,480	9,528	3,811	701				Britain
Avena, Elatior	Tall oat grass		16,335	5,717	255				13,612			Britain
Poa elatior	Tall meadow grass	rich clayey loam	12,251	4,287	669							Scotland
Festuca duriuscula	Hard fescue grass	light sandy loam	18,376	8,269	1,014	19,075	8,575	446	10,209		199	Britain
Bromus Erectus	Upright perennial brome grass	rich sandy soil	12,931	5,819	555							
Milium Effusum	Common millet grass	light sandy soil	12,251	4,747	334							
Festuca pratensis	Meadow fescue grass	bog soil manured with coal ashes	13,612	6,465	957	19,057	7,623	446				
Lolium perenne	Perennial rye grass	rich brown loam	7,827	3,322	305	14,973	4,492	643	3,403		53	
Poa maritima	Sea meadow grass	light brown loam	12,251	4,900	861				1,251		191	
Cynosurus cristatus	Crested dog-tail's grass	brown loam with manure	6,125	1,837	406	12,251	4,900	478				
Avena pratensis	Meadow oat-grass	rich sandy loam	6,806	1,871	239	9,528	2,858	148				
Bromus Multiflorus	Many flowering grass	clayey loam	22,460	12,353	1,754							
Festuca loliacea	Spiked fescue grass	brown rich loam	16,335	7,146	765	10,890	4,492	533	3,403		66	
Poa Cristata	Crested meadow grass	sandy loam	10,890	4,900	340							
Festuca Myurus	Wall fescue grass	light sandy soil	9,528	2,858	223							
Aira Flexuosa	Waved mountain hair grass	heath soil	8,167	3,164	191							
Hordeum bulbosum	Bulbous barley grass	clayey loam with manure	23,821	9,826	1,302							
Festuca Calamaria	Reed-like fescue grass	clayey loam	54,450	19,057	3,828	51,046	12,123	2,392				
Bromus littoreus	Sea-side brome grass	clayey loam	41,518	21,278	973	38,115	15,246	2,084				
Festuca elatior	Tall fescue grass	black rich loam	51,046	17,862	3,988	51,046	17,866	2,392	15,652		978	
Nardus Stricta	Upright mat grass		6,125	2,450	215							
Triticum Sp.	Wheat grass	rich sandy loam	12,251	4,900	478							
Festuca fluitans	Floating fescue grass	strong tenacious clay	13,612	4,083	372							
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire grass	strong clayey loam	19,057	6,661	1,191	19,057	3,811	818				
Festuca dumetorum	Pubescent fescue grass	black sandy loam	10,890	5,445	170							
Poa fertilis	Fertile meadow grass	clayey loam	14,973	7,861	1,052							
Aranda colarata	Striped leaved reed grass	rich sandy loam	27,225	12,251	1,701							
Trifolium pratense	Broad leaved cultivated clover	rich clayey loam	49,005	12,251	1,914							
Trifolium Macrokizun	Long rooted clover	rich clayey loam	98,010	41,654	4,211							
Medicago sativa	Lucerne	rich clayey loam	70,785	28,314	1,659							
Hedysarum onobrychis	Saintfoin	rich clayey loam	8,848	3,539	345							
Hordeum pratense	Meadow barley grass	brown loam with manure	8,167	3,267	478							
Poa compussa	Flat stalked meadow	gravelly soil with manure	3,403	1,446	265							
Poa aquatica	Reed meadow grass	strong tenacious clay	162,596	75,957	4,945							
Aira aquatica	Water hair grass	produce from water	10,890	3,267	382							

THE GREAT ERROR OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE EXPOSED, AND HINTS FOR IMPOVEMENT SUGGESTED.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

(Continued.)

I can readily anticipate the remarks of our sticklers for old practices, on what has been advanced. This reasoning (say they) well applies to rich deep soils; but in poor shallow soils, "let him beware of the *yellow clay*, the *dead earth*, lest the value of his land proves to be the price of his too adventurous experiments." But let me ask them, have they never seen the effects of earths taken out of cellars and wells, when applied to poor land? have they never observed the luxuriant growth of grass and weeds, at the edge of a bank, taken from a mill-race, or large ditch, and frequently on the very top, when flat enough to retain moisture? for my own part, I have long been in the habit of observing these things, and do not recollect that I ever saw any earth taken from a considerable depth below the surface, which was capable of being pulverized by frost or tillage, without evident advantage, even when clay has been applied to clay, and sand to sand. Seeing this is the fact, is there any good reason for supposing, that, as we ascend toward the surface, such a difference will be found in the properties of the earth, that this will render the same land sterile, that the other will enrich? I confess I see none; I cannot even see, why we may not with propriety suppose, that the first six inches of earth next below the usual ploughing, should be possessed of all the fertilizing qualities, that the same kind of earth would be, if found six feet below.

It would seem then, that by this mode of cultivation (*deep ploughing*) on exhausted lands, the quantity of soil would not only be increased, but actually enriched. On lands, covered with two or three inches of rich mould, it will probably have a contrary effect in some degree, yet even in this case, the advantages resulting from an increase of quantity, will be found abundantly to overbalance the small abatement in quality.

Their prejudices, in all probability, have proceeded from injudicious experiments; very few planters break up ground in the fall; in the spring their teams are often weak, and were they disposed to plough a spot deeper than usual, would very likely choose to do it when wet, on account of its being easier performed; soon after which the crop is to be planted or sowed, which proves the worse for the experiment, and the planter is disgusted with the practice: he informs his neighbors of the ill success of his experiments; and perhaps, a whole neighborhood is thereby afresh confirmed in their former belief that the good old way is best—to plough as deep as they find black soil, and no deeper.

Ploughing land that contains a considerable portion of clay, in a state *too wet* to break, as the furrow leaves the plough, is, thereby, rendered more *compact*; and when hardened by the sun, becomes entirely unfitted for the production of vegetables; and is scarcely to be reduced by any succeeding tillage during the same summer; indeed, I believe, nothing short of a *winter's frost* will effectually *pulverize* it. The best devised system of practice, may be rendered entirely abortive, by being put into the hands of unskilful practitioners to execute.

Lands that are to be ploughed much deeper than usual, ought to be broken up in the fall; and would be the better to be ridged, that more surface might be exposed to the frost: If omitted till spring, it ought to be done as soon as it becomes dry enough to break freely before the plough: No crop should be put in that season, that requires to be seeded before it can have several ploughings and harrowings at proper intervals; otherwise, the expectation of the cultivator will probably be blasted.

If, notwithstanding what has been advanced, I should be called upon for proofs—should be told that the evils complained of on one hand, are, in a great measure, ideal; and that the advantages proposed on the other, are theoretical, and remain to be confirmed by practice,—with respect to the first, it would, perhaps, only be necessary to say, —what further proofs need we, to convince us that the practice of agriculture, particularly in the southern states, is miserably defective, than the deserted old fields that so frequently present their disgusting surfaces from Susquehanna to Georgia? Some years ago I was of opinion, that this speedy reduction of soil, was altogether occasioned by the nature of the crops cultivated thereon; but, on attending more accurately to the subject, I am of a different opinion, and believe, as I have already said—it is more from the *manner of cultivation* than from the *exhausting properties* of the crops; of this, one thing has tended to convince me; I have observed, that when an industrious person, from another state or country, where the cultivation is generally *deeper*, has settled on these exhausted lands, that they frequently improve for some years; although the *same crops*, or those equally as *exhausting* are cultivated; and, instances I have known, of some of these old fields becoming very productive without manure.

Almost every summer furnishes abundant proofs of the great disadvantage of the practice of *shallow ploughing*, to both summer and winter crops; if we were but disposed to open our eyes and look for them. A very curious one lately happened on my own farm.

A field was sowed with wheat by a tenant, the ploughing from three to four inches; a deep hollow extended across part of the field, in a direction nearly east and west; the side exposed to the north tolerably good, the south exposure very rich; as might be expected, the wheat on the strongest soil made the most promising appearance in the fall, and also for some time in the spring; in the early part of which clover seed was sown on the whole, which came up well; a drought came on late in the spring; the south exposure *drying first*, the wheat soon showed the effects of it; and, the drought continuing, a considerable part entirely *perished*; the north exposure also suffered, but being more shielded from the action of the hot sun, was not so effectually dried. At harvest it was much the best wheat, notwithstanding the superior richness of the soil on the other side. A still greater difference appeared in the young clover; on the south hill side it was almost entirely killed, on the other very little injured.

I have had some experience of the beneficial effects to be derived from *deep ploughing*—but the obstructions in most of my fields (particularly large stones just below the surface) have prevented my adopting the practice so fully as I could wish; yet the success that has always attended my experiments, in conjunction with my observations on the practice of others, has been conclusive evidence to my mind.

In the year 1795, I took possession of my present farm, and had a field ploughed for wheat, which had been thought for several years before, too poor to cultivate, either in wheat or Indian corn: I saw rye growing on the best part of it, two years before, just before harvest, that I think would not yield two bushels to the acre. It was ploughed early in the spring, about eight inches deep, and repeated with harrowings, at proper intervals, several times during summer; it was sown about the last of the ninth month. The soil being weak, the growth in the fall was slow, as also in the spring, yet regular, the colour always good, and no appearance of suffering, either from *drought* or *wet*; at harvest, the straw was not tall, nor thick on the ground, but the heads large and well filled; the product, between sixteen and seventeen bushels per acre, except a part of the field, sown with a kind of wheat I was not before acquainted with, which was too thin, in consequence of a short allowance of seed. I observed the state of the soil, from time to time, until *harvest*, and found, that even *then*, it was open and in good tilth, except a crust of two or three inches, next the surface.

In the spring of 1796, with a large plough and four horses, I broke up part of a field; I measured the ploughing frequently, and found it in many places eleven inches deep, and no where less than seven; so that the average was at least nine. This piece contained about four acres, on a gentle declivity; the surface too much exhausted, to pay for cultivating any crop in the common way: this ploughing brought to the surface about five inches of earth, that had never before been exposed, which was principally clay; at the upper edge of the piece, of a bright yellow, which became gradually paler, further down, and of a bluish appearance near the lower side. After several stirrings, it was sown with buckwheat the same year; the crop tolerable; after the buckwheat came off, the ground was ploughed and sown in rye, in the eleventh month, very little of which came up, owing, as I suppose, either to its being too late put in the ground, or the seed not good. It remained without further tillage until last year (1800) when it was again sown in buckwheat, which grew so large, as generally to fall. Before it was ploughed in the spring, I took several of my friends to see the difference in the appearance of this piece and the ground adjoining, that had lain the same length of time out of tillage; it was discernable to a furrow; the *deep-ploughed* piece appeared of a fine open texture, and *dark* colour, thick set with white clover; the adjoining ground, compact and hard, of a *pale* ash colour, bearing scarcely a blade of any other kind of grass, than that common to old fields, known by the name of poverty-grass: In short, one had the appearance of an exhausted old field, and the other of land lately manured. Those who expressed a sentiment on the subject, were of opinion, that to those who did not know what occasioned the difference, the *deep ploughed* piece would sell for double the price of the other.

Part of another field, from having a very retentive clay near the surface, was of that kind called cold, or sour land; and was thought unfit to produce any crop; either water or ice generally appearing on the surface, in an open time in winter. This was so thick set with white flint-gravel and stones, that the first ploughing could not be deep; but having cultivated several crops on it, taken off the largest of the stones, and consequently been able to get a little deeper at each succeeding ploughing, the nature of the ground seems altered, so that now there is seldom either water or ice to be seen on its surface, more than is common to other places: It is now in red clover, very little of which has been injured by the late open winter. This piece has been manured; it is therefore, unfair to ascribe the quantity of the crops, which have been good, to deep ploughing only; though I am of opinion, that on such land, manures are not of much consequence without it.

I might have before observed, that one of the objections that will probably be made to *deep ploughing*, is the greater strength of team that will be requisite to perform it, and consequently an additional expense. This I believe, on consideration, will also be found to be without foundation. True it is, that the first ploughing requires more strength of team; but then it is equally as true, that if the plough is a good one for the purpose, almost double the quantity will be performed in a given time. The four acres above mentioned, was ploughed by four horses in less than two days; the furrows averaged seventeen inches in width. And as ground ploughed in this way will not acquire the same degree of firmness for many years afterwards, although it should remain untilled, it will be found, that three horses to a plough will be sufficient for after ploughings, even for a grass-lay; and that two such teams will perform as much in a day as six horses in three ploughs of the common kind, and of the common description of ploughing. Here then is a ploughman saved. In addition to this, it is to be remembered, that for reasons before given, land cultivated in this way, will be preserved in good tilth with much fewer ploughings than the other mode.

Thus, let the subject be considered on whatever ground we choose to take it up, either with respect to the preservation of the soil, the quantity of produce, or the quantum of labor bestowed, the advantage is greatly on the side of the method proposed.

But, let me again repeat it, that those advantages depend in great measure on the manner of performing it. It must never be forgotten, that ploughing when the soil is very dry, is of no other consequence than to destroy weeds; but when over wet, in stiff soils, the mischief is incalculable; it is at least irreparable for that season.

If any should be still disposed to condemn the foregoing observations untried—to say, that if those extraordinary advantages will result from *deep ploughing* that are ascribed to it, they certainly would have been long ago discovered, and the practice universally adopted; that a great proportion of the inhabitants of the United States, being engaged in the business of ploughing nearly one half of their time, it is not reasonable to suppose those things could have escaped their observation.

As a full answer to such, let me call their attention to some of the absurd practices that the best of our cultivators are just emerging from; and that probably they themselves remain in; let them view their own practice in these things, and then say, whether they feel that consciousness of perfection, that will justify them in condemning proposed improvements without trial.

Let them reflect a moment on the prepensity that almost every planter feels for clearing a piece of land every year, which is very commonly continued until there is little or no wood left, either for fuel or fences; and very often it happens that in the latter stages of this erroneous conduct, more than half their cleared land is so far exhausted, as not to be worth cultivating; more acres of which, than they annually clear, it is amply within their power to reclaim and render as fertile as ever it was, and that with half the expense; yet strange to tell, every acre is neglected, while the clearing business is pursued with avidity, until at length, the fatal blow is struck and necessity compels them to part with their murdered estates for a trifle, and seek refuge in the Western country. Witness, some of the lower counties of Maryland and a great part of Virginia.

Let them reflect on the immense labor that has been bestowed in the Southern states, in the business of raising great hills about Indian corn. It is now acknowledged, with good reason, by many of the best planters, that it is altogether useless in promoting the growth of the corn; but say they, it is absolutely necessary to raise a small hill, to prevent the corn from falling, by storms of wind and rain. Let us try the wisdom of this improved mode. Every one who has paid attention to the growth of corn, must have observed, that before, or about the time it arrives at the state of danger, it is sure to send out a circle of strong roots just at or a little above the surface; these are the supports of nature; and so well are they adapted to the purpose, that we seldom see a stalk torn up by the roots, except where the earth is previously washed from about them. If let alone, there is no other danger to be apprehended than from the breaking of the stalks, which indeed, sometimes happens, and which hilling does not prevent. If it is bent down by wind and rain, when the wind ceases and the blades are released from their burden of moisture, it will of course rise. But the officious planter must do something to assist nature. He accordingly raises a hill; how does it affect the plant? Let him observe it soon after, and he will discover he has mistaken his aim; that nature, feeling herself thwarted, is endeavouring to repair the injury, by retaining a part of the *nutritive juices* provided for the support of the shoots above, for the purpose of sending out a *new set of braces* above the *new raised hill*. This takes time, and frequently before the new roots have taken hold in the earth, a gust of wind and rain comes on; the consequence of which is, that the hill soon becomes softened by the rain, and the wind at the same time pressing the stalk against it, it gives way and leaves an opening behind the stalk; this opening is instantly filled by the rain beating the earth into it, and the stalk secured as far as it has gone; another blast forces it still lower, and the same effect succeeds behind it; when the storm is over, we find the stalk fixed precisely at that point of depression at which the hardest blast of wind left it, after the hill became wet. This is the present *improved* mode of hilling corn.

Let them reflect on the present mode of *supporting* their *stock*, which is principally from the *corn-house*; by neglecting the culture of *grasses*, the stock is maintained (if well maintained) at more than *double* the *expense* that it might be by a proper attention to grass; and the land at the same time reduced to *poverty*, that would otherwise be *enriched* by such attention.

Now my friends, view yourselves impartially in the mirror thus held up to you, and I believe you will cease to wonder, that you have not long since discovered the advantages of *deep ploughing*.

(*To be Continued.*)

[From the Silk Culturist.]

HESSIAN FLY.

A writer in a late Baltimore Chronicle, estimates the last wheat crop, from the destruction of the fly and other causes, at 12,000,000 bushels less than its usual amount, and proposes to the legislatures of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, to offer a premium of $4,000 each, to any individual who may discover an effectual preventive of its ravages. The quantity of wheat annually destroyed by this insignificant insect is alarming and ought to induce entomologists and farmers to investigate its origin and its history in this country, its habits and the manner in which it attacks the grain and blasts the hopes of the husbandman, in order, if possible, to discover the method, by which its progress may be arrested and its work of destruction stayed.

The wheat fly of this country is a species of Cecidomvia, and to distinguish it from the *Cecidomvia triticea*, of Great Britain, is called *Cecidomyia destructor*. Its first appearance in this country was about the year 1784, and was first discovered in a wheat field at Brooklyn, Long Island, upon, or near the spot occupied as an encampment by the Hessian army in the revolutionary war; and hence its provincial name. Its ravages were so extensive, at its first appearance, as to threaten the total extirpation of wheat from this country, and cause the British Privy Council to adopt measures to prevent the importation of so formidable an enemy. These deliberations made a volume of two hundred pages, in which it was stated that "their numbers were so incredibly great that in wheat harvest the houses swarmed with them, to the extreme annoyance of the inhabitants, they filled every plate or vessel that was in use, and five hundred were counted in a single glass tumbler exposed to them for a few minutes, with a little beer in it. From the place where they were first discovered they gradually spread over the Middle and Northern States, producing devastation and dismay wherever they went. Their annual migrations were supposed to be about twenty-miles—hastened or retarded, however, by the current of the prevailing winds.

With respect to the insect, entomologists are agreed in their descriptions: but with respect to the manner in which it accomplishes its work of destruction, or more particularly, the time when

the egg is deposited, there is some disagreement among farmers as well as scientific men. An entomologist of much celebrity, says:—"It is towards the end of June and throughout July that the operation of depositing the egg takes place. The flies are said to repose during the day on the lower part of the stems, becoming active about sunset, their activity depending in a considerable degree upon the sun's being either near or below the horizon—and frequenting during the day the most shaded parts of the crop. The insects prefer the ears emerging from the vagina to those farther advanced for the depositing of their eggs, and from one side only of the ear being exposed when the plant is in this stage of growth, the other side generally remains uninjured. Sometimes as many as thirty-five flies have been observed upon a single ear, in the act of depositing their eggs, which are generally found in clusters, varying in numbers from two to ten upon the inner chaff; they are also to be observed in the interior parts of the flower, being fixed by a glutenous secretion; with which they are covered when deposited. It seems to be one of the objects of the female fly to fasten the anthers, by means of similar glutenous matter, so as to prevent the flowers from blooming: this is done to enable the larva the more easily to attack the anthers, upon which it feeds, and it often happens, that so intent are the females when thus employed, that they become entangled in the corolla, and fall a sacrifice to their maternal affection, or rather to the instinct which compels them to perform this act.—The larva are hatched in eight or ten days, when they immediately commence feeding upon the pollen, which is only sufficient however for their supply in the first instance, after which they crawl round the lower part of the german, where they probably feed upon the matter which had been destined to form the grain. After arriving at their full size the larva quit the ears of wheat and fall to the ground; beneath the surface of which they are transformed into pupae.

A gentleman of much observation and reflection thus describes the insect and its habits: "It will be sufficient to observe, that its form, as an eruca, is that of a small white maggot; that its enclosure, when a chrysalis is hard, form nearly cylindrical, the color of flaxseed, and scarcely one fourth of an inch in length; and that when a fly, it is less than a gnat, like that insect in figure, and of a dark cream color. Its eggs are laid in autumn, immediately after the first joint of the wheat; in the spring, upon the second; and in the summer above the third. When the nidus is not attainable, it betakes itself to other vegetables; and it should seem, of many kinds, for the same purpose. The maggot perforates the stalk of the wheat, cuts off the interior rind, together with the principal part of the vessels: and lives upon juice, which would otherwise supply nutriment to the ear.—Wheat is its favorite food. Its greatest ravages are accomplished in the autumn; when for want of wheat it will destroy rye and barley. The yellow-bearded wheat, having in the exposed joints a stalk nearly solid, is more secure than any other kind against this enemy; but it yields less—is more exposed to the injuries of winter and spring, and when made into bread, becomes dry much sooner than the bald wheat. Upon ground also, which has been manured with ashes, as the wheat grows more gradually, and with a firmer stalk, it is less exposed, than sown after a dressing from the stable. When it is sown late in the season, it commonly escapes the ravages of the fly in the autumn—and unless destroyed by the frosts of February and March may with a good degree of probability be expected to yield a crop. But notwithstanding these and all other remedial efforts, the mischief, which it accomplishes, is prodigious.

The writer of the article before us has another theory, which though new, may nevertheless be true. He says—"From my observation I am convinced that the impression that this insect is migratory in its habits, is erroneous. On the contrary, I am fully convinced that the egg from which the insect is hatched, is sown with the grain, and that any preparation which could destroy the egg on the seed wheat without injuring the germ, would prove effectual. Could an effectual preventive of the ravages of this insignificant but formidable enemy to the wheat crop be found, the discoverer would be justly entitled to a very liberal reward. Investigation and experiment are worthy of legislative encouragement, and we hope they will receive it."

SHEARING SHEEP.

Lambs should always be left at home when sheep are to be washed; as they are saved much fatigue where the distance is considerable, and many accidents incident to the pen, crowded as they are at such times; besides the advantage of having the sheep go directly home without any trouble, after washing. Ticks are very injurious to sheep of all ages, but more so to lambs, as they have the trouble of them in summer; the ticks leaving the old sheep for a more secure retreat on the lambs.—To destroy ticks, I take 10 or 12 lbs. of tobacco stocks for 100 lambs, (which I buy of the tobacconist for as many pence,) and at the time I shear sheep, put it ino a tub sufficiently large to dip them in, and fill it with water, and let it soak six or eight days, when I get up my lambs, mark, dock, and alter them, then dip them into the tobacco juice; this not only kills the ticks, but is serviceable to the wounds made by docking and altering, and is all the remedy I ever apply to such wounds. Dipping the lambs in that way two successive times, will destroy all the ticks in the flock.

The method of docking lambs by taking hold of the tail and cutting it off while the animal is struggling to escape, is very cruel, as it leaves the bone longer than the skin, which not only makes it very sore, but induces the flies to work at it, which endangers the life of the lamb. My method is, to have a man take up the lambs, and place the tail bottom upwards, on the square edge of a block; then with a large knife, I crowd the skin which is loose up to the body, and strike the knife with a hammer, which leaves nothing to impede the shares more than cording, and it is attended with less trouble. Lambs that have much wool on them, should be sheared about the pouch to prevent the blood and wool from becoming so hard as to obstruct the discharges of matter from the wound.—Lambs should be weaned the last of August, and have a good chance for feed till November; then oats in the bundle two or three months, as their condition may require.—*Vermont Chronicle.*

[From the Farmer's Cabinet.]

SUGAR BEETS.

The following letter from an intelligent and practical farmer, addressed to Benj. M. Hollinshead, Esq., of this city, (Philadelphia,) we most respectfully commend to the attention of our readers.

"In answer to thy inquiries as to the value of the beet root crop, I may state the following facts as the result of my own experience, and from which I come to the conclusion that, for the purpose to which I have applied them, there is no crop better adapted. The first of beets I raised was in 1835, when I planted about the sixth part of an acre in the middle of the sixth month, (June,) and from which I gathered 75 bushels; those I planted in rows about 3 feet apart, and about one foot between each plant; from this experiment I found, that to raise 450 bushels of the beet-root on an acre of ground, required much less labor than a crop of common potatoes. Neither do I consider this an average estimate of what might be produced, for the following reasons: 1st. They should be planted earlier in the season, that in case any of the seed should fail to come up, (as some of mine did,) the vacancies might be filled by transplanting from places where they would be too thick; and in sowing the seed, enough should be put in the ground for that purpose. 2. They might be planted much nearer together, say the rows two feet apart, and about eight inches between each plant in the rows; there would be then sufficient room to give them all the necessary culture. My object in raising this crop was to make an experiment in the way of obtaining sugar, at the suggestson of an individual who had that object in contemplation for several years; but from our limited knowledge of the process necessary to the accomplishment of that end, were not able to succeed further than in obtaining tolerably good molasses. I discovered however that but little was lost in consequence of the failure, because the pumice (that is, the roots after being ground and pressed) proved to be very good food for either cattle or sheep. By feeding on this, my cows yielded an additional quantity of milk. If for sheep, there was nothing perhaps much better, in consequence of the root being reduced to such very small pieces. The last year, 1836, I again raised another crop, but under the same disadvantages as the year previous—not getting my seed in the ground sufficiently early to admit transplanting, and have all the benefits of the season, which was rather an unfavorable one for this as well as most other crops, in consequence of so much cold weather. I had, however, a large quantity of beets, which I have fed away to cattle to good advantage, making use of the tops, in the early part of the fall, as food for cattle. I have fed my cows chiefly with them, and find they give more milk than before, and of a good quality.

I am, respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN JACKSON."

Darby, Del. co., 1st Mo. 1837.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDA

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 50	9 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	85	86
White,	"	80	—
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	—	—
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	—	—
Louisiana 20a21—Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
"	"	—	—
Super How. st. in good do'd	"	9 00	—
" " wagon price,	"	—	—
City Mills, super	"	7 50	7 75
Do extra	"	8	8 25
Susquehanna,	"	9 00	—
Rye,	"	6 50	6 75
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	—	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	—	—
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	6 00	6 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	2 75
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	15 00	18 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 25	6 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	17	—
second,	"	13	—
refuse,	"	12	—
LIME,	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	45	46
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	1 12	—
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 87	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 62	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	—
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 00
" brown and red,	"	3 50	5 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best foreign,	"	1 40	1 50
fair to good Md. 100a130, inferior	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	38	sales
" in hhds.	"	35	do
" wagon price,	"	bbls	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	30 32
Full Merino,	"	45 50	26 30
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	24 26
One half do	"	36 40	22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	33 36	20 22
Pulled,	"	36 38	24 26

REMARK—The prices are but nominal, as there are but few transactions.

A JENNET FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a JENNET of good size and unexceptionable pedigree. She is 13 years old, and warranted sound. As her owner is desirous of selling her a bargain will be given in her. Applications made in writing must be post paid, to EDW. P. ROBERTS,
ap 25 Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	11	12
Shoulders, do	"	11	11½
Middlings, do	"	do	do
Assorted, country,	"	8	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37½
Roll,	"	25	31½
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	7 00
COWS, new milch,	"	26 00	40 00
Dry,	"	10 00	13 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 87½	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 75	1 87½
EGGS,	dozen.	18	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	2 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —No. 2	"	9 50	10 00
No. 3,	"	—	5 50
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	11½	12

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgin.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	do
Hagerstown,	½a	Norfolk,	do
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	do
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	2½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	1	Bank of the Valley,	2
Salisbury, 2 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	2½
Cumberland,	3	Do. Charlestown,	2
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	2
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	4
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	½p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	½a	New York City,	1
Chambersburg,	1	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	3½	Connecticut,	3a3½
York,	1	New Hampshire,	3a3½
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	4	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	6	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	2	North Carolina,	6
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	8a10
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans,	15

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale a farm situate in Prince George's County, Md. It contains 150 acres of good land, one-third of which is very heavily timbered. A large proportion of the cleared land is in meadow, well set in Timothy, the balance is all in clover, with the exception of 10 acres seeded in oats, clover and timothy. The enclosures are good. The improvements, a small dwelling, an excellent NEW BARN. The soil is adapted to the growth of all kinds of grass and grain, and is as susceptible of permanent improvement as any land in the county. It is remarkably healthy and handsomely situated. Should the person desirous of purchasing, wish more land, the owner would have no objection to increase the quantity of wood or cleared land. The Baltimore and Washington rail road passes through the farm, it being situate within half a mile of the depot at Beltsville; thus offering great facilities of transportation, and the choice of two markets, advantages not often enjoyed. A CREDIT of 1 and 2 years will be given on two-thirds the amount of purchase money; CASH will be required for the other third; but should an eligible purchaser be obtained, the terms would be made to suit his convenience, as one great object of the owner, who has an estate adjoining, is to secure an enterprising agricultural neigbbor.

Applications post paid to be addressed to
EDWARD P. ROBERTS,
Baltimore, Md.

13,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has received 13,000 Morus Multicaulis trees, which he offers for sale on pleasing terms for cash. They are warranted genuine, and if taken in their original packages bargains may be expected.

EDW. P. ROBERTS,
March 7. 4t. Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN FARMER.

COMPLETE sets of this excellent periodical, consisting of 15 volumes each,

Also ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL, a work of general utility, comprising all the information necessary to be known in the culture of the Mulberry and growth of Silk.

The above works are offered for sale, at the office of the FARMER and GARDENER, North-east corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, Baltimore, Md.

April 18, 1837.

A MARE AND COLT FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a brood Mare and Colt. The mare is now 8 years old, and has by her side a mare colt, dropt this spring. She is a large mare, blood bay, a fast trotter, and capable of going 4 miles a minute, in a gig, with ease. The colt was sired by Young Tom, a first rate racker and trotter. The mare is sound, and would be a great acquisition to any gentleman wishing a brood mare.

Applications to be made to the editor of this paper.
may 30

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

Pratt street near Hanover street.

The subscriber is the Original Inventor, Patentee, and Sole-Proprietor of the Cylindrical straw Cutter, so favorably known to the public; he challenges its equl for chaffing long forage of any and every kind, it is simple, durable, cuts with great facility, and is perfectly adapted to power. There are four sizes of them, from 11 to 20 inches broad, although they may all be worked by manual labor, yet the two largest are best calculated for Power Machines; price from $30 to 95.

He keeps on hand a great variety of PLOUGHS and almost every other useful implement for agricuture, the most prominent of which are Patent Lime Spreading Carts, do Threshing Machines, do Wheat Fans, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles, &c also trucks for use of Merchants. Has attached to his Improvements an extensive Iron Foundry in daily operation, and can furnish almost any kind of Iron Casting at short notice. Also tilt hammer, Lathes, &c. running by Steam Power, which afford him great facilities for Manufacturing Machinery, Screw Bolts and the like.

He has a large Stock of raw Materials on hand of the best quality, his workmen are men of experience the most of whom have been several years in his employ and he is a practical machinist himself. Under these circumstances, he confidently solicits the public patronage, pledging himself to use every exertion to render entire satisfaction to his patrons. He keeps constantly on hand Ploughs and Mechine Castings for sale by the single piece, or to venders by the ton, to whom a liberal discount will be made on Ploughs and Straw Cutters, when taken by the quantity. He likewise deals in Grass Seeds and Seed Grain, has in store superior Orchard Grass and Herds Grass Seed. J. S. EASTMAN

N. B. Also on hand superior GARDEN SEED, grown and warranted by Mr. D. Landreth of Philadelphia, on retail only. Wholesale orders will be received and forwarded on to Philadelphia, by the subscriber for execution. ap 4 J. S. E.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Remarks on the fears of a subscriber—prospects of the crops—notice to put in potatoes—extracts from correspondents relative to the crops—policy of ridging for roots—modes of promoting the growth of trees—culture of the peach—cure for the rheumatism—how to choose sheep for breeding—analysis of grasses—Moore on the errors of American husbandry—essay on the Hessian fly—method of shearing sheep—culture of sugar beets—advertisements, prices current, &c.

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